

It is not till about mid-July as a rule that we begin to find mature grasshoppers. In 1904 I noted them first at Oxshott on July 15th, the species being *Stenobothrus viridulus*, *S. parallelus*, and *Gomphocerus maculatus*. At Merrow Downs, near Clandon, the somewhat rare *S. lineatus* was taken on July 26th (one female). *S. rufipes* was found on August 9th at one spot amongst heather by the side of a fairly open stream in the New Forest. It is perhaps usually found in the rides, or by the margin, of a wood. *Mecostethus grossus* was, as usual, plentiful in August in the New Forest, and was discovered in at least one entirely new locality. On September 11th, at Bookham Common, I for the first time met with *Gomphocerus rufus*. The male is readily known by the heavily clubbed antennæ, the club being dark with a pale tip. In the female the club is much less pronounced, while the wings do not quite reach to the apex of the abdomen. In this latter point the females somewhat resemble the same sex of *Stenobothrus elegans*, but one glance at the pronotum will prevent confusion with females of that species. There were noted from Beachy Head *Stenobothrus parallelus* (R. Adkin), and in addition *S. bicolor* and *S. viridulus* (F. Stevens). Of the long-horned grasshoppers, *Platycleis grisea* was taken amongst the *débris* fallen from the cliffs near Milton in Hants; and Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain reports *Thamnotrizon cinereus* as common at Broadwindsor, in Dorset, between September 15th and 17th. The last grasshoppers noted were *Gomphocerus maculatus*, Esher Common, Surrey, on September 21st, and *Meconema varium*, near Oxshott, on October 1st. *Stenobothrus parallelus*, *S. viridulus*, and *Gomphocerus rufus* fed readily on grass in captivity, holding the blade with the fore legs, and eating downwards along the margin.

Concerning the crickets there is nothing to relate, except that about half-grown specimens of *Nemobius sylvestris* were found in the New Forest in April.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES.—1. Forceps of ♂ *Forficula auricularia*. 2. Forceps of ♂ *Apterygida media*. 3. Forceps of ♂ *Chelidura arachidis*.

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF BRACONIDÆ FROM CAPE COLONY.

By P. CAMERON.

*Holcalysia*, gen. nov.

♂. Antennæ 26-jointed, longer than the body; the joints elongate, the third distinctly shorter than the fourth. Mandibles bidentate; the upper tooth large, gradually narrowed, the lower short, bent inwardly. Occiput not margined. Eyes large, oval; the malar space short. Parapsidal furrows short, narrow; beyond them, and reaching to the scutellum, is a long deep depression or fovea, deepest in the centre and narrowed at the base and apex. Scutellum large, not much

raised. Post-scutellum raised, conical, clearly separated. Lower part of mesopleuræ with a large, long, deep depression or furrow. Radial cellule long, reaching to the apex of the wings; it issues from shortly beyond the middle of the stigma; the first abscissa is minute. Stigma large. There are two transverse cubital nervures; the first cubital cellule is the smaller, the third the largest. Transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal; the recurrent nervure is interstitial. Second discoidal cellule open at the apex below; the discoidal nervure is received beyond the recurrent nervure. The cubitus and radius in hind wings do not reach to the apex of the wing. Palpi long, slender; the maxillary 6-jointed. The second abscissa of the radius is longer than the first transverse cubital nervure; the cubital cellules are separated from the discoidal. The second abdominal segment is smooth and shining like the others; it has no transverse furrow. The large radius is gradually narrowed towards the base and apex. In the hind wings there is a closed præbrachial cellule; below it are two cellules, a shorter closed basal and a longer apical one open at the apex below.

Characteristic of this genus is the strongly tuberculate or raised post-scutellum. The only genus with this feature is *Hoplitalysia*, Ashm., but that differs in some essential particulars from the genus here described. In the table of Szepligeti (Gen. Braconidæ, p. 202) my genus would run near to *Phenocarpa* and *Adelura*, but these genera have not a tuberculate post-scutellum. The large deep central furrow on the apical half of the mesonotum is noteworthy.

*Holcalysia testaceipes*, sp. nov.

Black, shining; the outer orbits, except at the centre of the eyes, the inner more narrowly and more obscurely, the oral region and mandibles, rufo-testaceous; the palpi and legs of a paler, more yellowish testaceous colour; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the apical and transverse nervures paler; the antennæ are thickly covered with white pubescence. ♂. Length, 4 mm.

Antennæ longer than the body, smooth and shining; the mesonotum at the sides of the scutellum, the median segment and the basal abdominal segment closely, strongly aciculated. The large, wide mesopleural depression is also aciculated; in it, near the middle, are two clearly separated, not very distinct, keels; at the upper side of the apex is a distinct furrow; the upper side of the apex is longer than the lower, it being obliquely sloped. The first abdominal segment is about two and a half times longer than wide; the centre is raised; the depressed sides finely, closely, longitudinally striated.

NEW NAMES FOR HYMENOPTERA.

*Zethoides*, Cam. (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxx. 93) non Fox = *Plesiozethus*, Cam.

*Nomia metallica*, Cam. (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1901, 247) non Smith = *N. Willeyi*, Cam.

*Cerceris himalayensis*, Cam. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Feb. 1905) non Bing. = *assamensis*, Cam.